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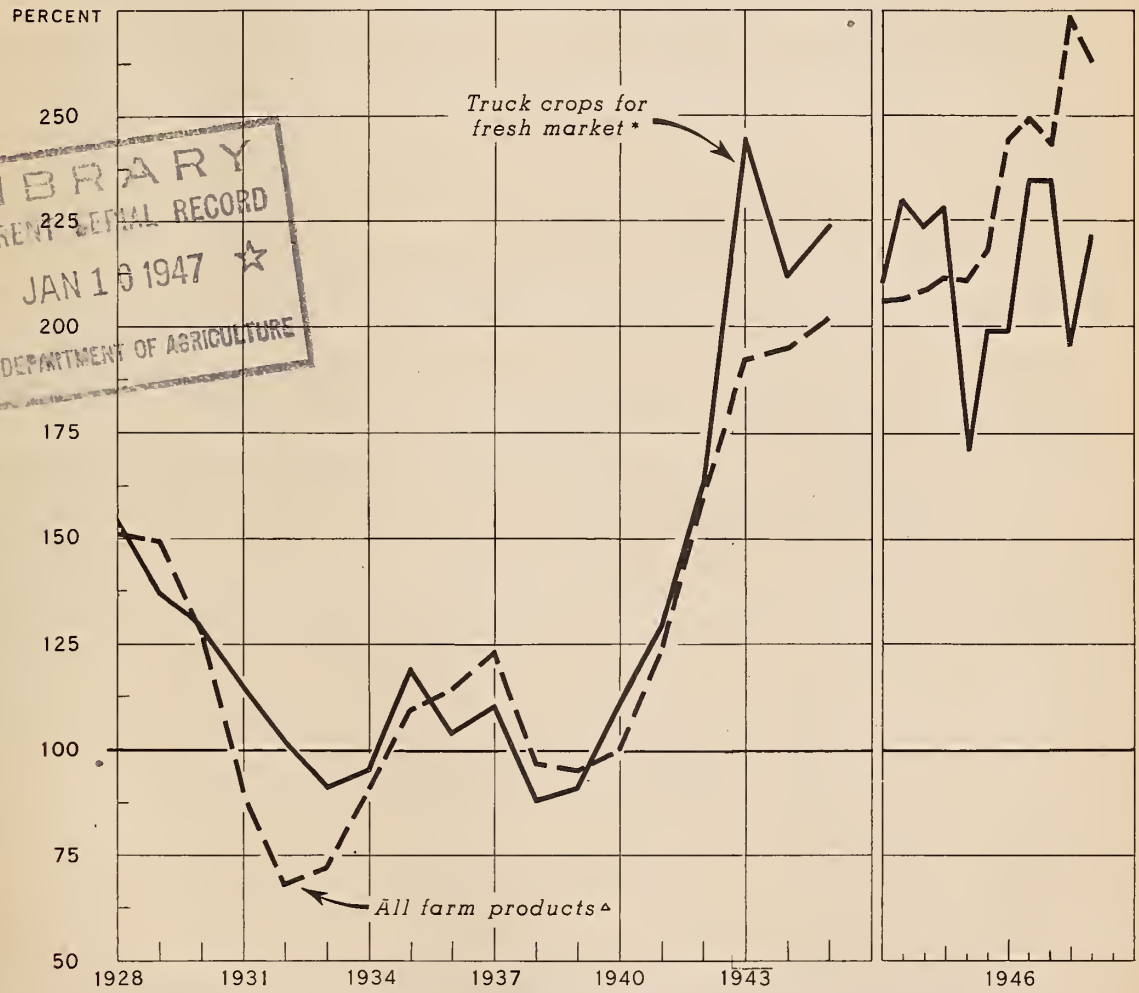
THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS - 83 BAE DECEMBER 1946

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT, AND FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1928-46

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



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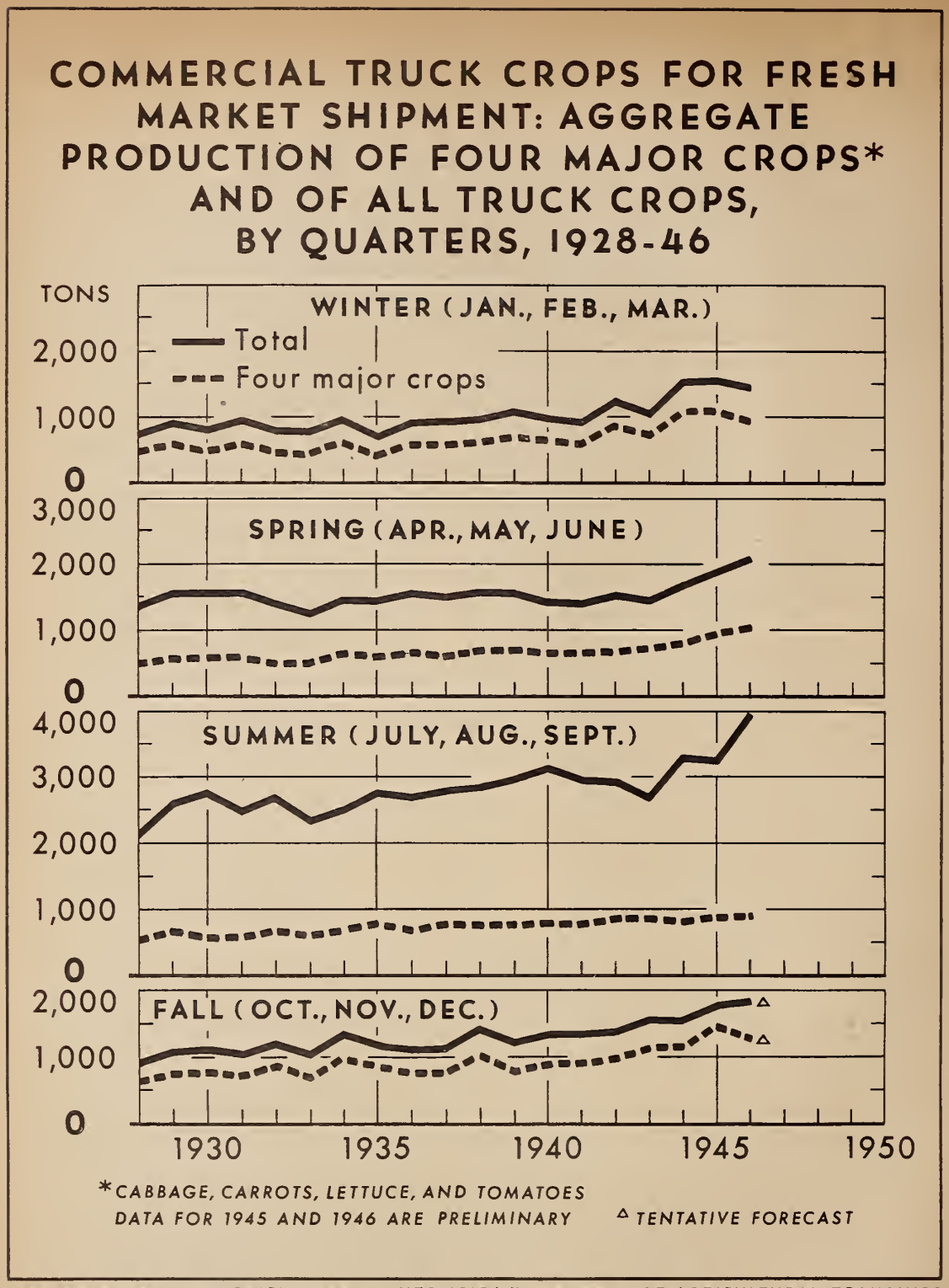
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43882-A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by farmers for commercial truck crops produced for fresh market shipment from 1928 to 1946 in general moved in much the same way as those received for all farm products. During the depression of the early 1930's, however, truck crop prices did not fall nearly as far as farm product prices in general. During the recent World War, ceilings were placed on most truck crop prices at relatively higher levels than on most other farm products. With the end of most ceilings in 1946, prices for farm products in general rose rapidly, while prices for fresh market truck crops dropped below their wartime peak.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46184-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Four major crops combined (cabbage, carrots, lettuce, and tomatoes) account for more than half of the total commercial production of truck crops for fresh market shipment in the fall and winter months, about half in the spring months, and about one-fourth in the summer. In general, production of these 4 crops for marketing in each quarter has increased from 1928 to 1946, but more rapidly in the fall and winter quarters than in the spring, and least rapidly in the summer quarter. Summer season production is dominated by the onion and watermelon crops, for each of which the tonnage produced generally exceeds the combined tonnage of the 4 crops mentioned above.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, December 31, 1946

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SUMMARY

During the first quarter of 1947, ample supplies of most vegetables will be available both in fresh and processed form, and prices to growers, although still higher than prewar prices, are expected to be somewhat lower in general than last winter.

Production of commercial truck crops for fresh market this winter is expected to be slightly smaller than that of a year earlier, but fully one-fourth larger than average. Prices to growers, despite continued strong demand for food in general, may not average quite as high as those of last winter, because of the ample storage supply of potatoes, onions, and cabbage--all available at lower prices than last year--and because supplies of fresh and processed vegetables are generally plentiful.

Commercial truck crops produced for fresh market set a new record-high annual tonnage in 1946. The average value of sales per ton produced of these crops in 1946 (on an aggregate tonnage basis) was nearly one-fourth lower than in the peak year 1943, although still 45 percent higher than the 1935-44 average. On the other hand, the average value per ton in 1946 for truck crops

for commercial processing reached a new record high slightly above the previous record attained in 1945. New high season average prices were set in 1946 for each processing crop except beets, cabbage for sauerkraut, and spinach.

Preliminary production guides for 1947 recommend some reduction in aggregate acreage for commercial truck crops both for fresh market and for commercial processing, in the light of record large packs of processed vegetables and the smaller demand anticipated in 1947 particularly after mid-year. However, suggested reductions vary in degree by crops.

The 1946 commercial packs of canned and frozen vegetables set new high records, which are about 12 and 23 percent higher, respectively, than the previous records. The rapid movement into consumption of the canned vegetables indicates that a new record in civilian per capita consumption will be achieved in the 1946-47 season, slightly exceeding the previous record of 44 pounds in 1945-46. In contrast, frozen vegetables have moved into consumption more slowly and stocks have mounted higher with the result that consumption in 1946 may not be quite so high as the average of 1.7 pounds per person in 1945.

Because of the huge surplus of potatoes from the record-large crop of 475 million bushels in 1946 and its depressing effect on prices, extensive price-support operations were conducted this season to keep prices from falling below support levels. Prices received by growers are expected to average slightly higher this winter than last fall, when substantial quantities of distress potatoes crowded the market. Most of the remaining commercial stocks of potatoes are under Government loan, assuring at least the support price. For 1947, the national potato goal is a crop of 375 million bushels, sufficient for prospective needs.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes from the near-average crop of 66.8 million bushels produced in 1946 are about as large as those of last season. Prices received by farmers continue moderately above support levels and slightly above those of last season, when ceilings were in force. The 1947 production goal for sweetpotatoes is about 72 million bushels, about 8 percent larger than the 1946 crop.

The 1946 crops of dry edible beans and peas are moderately larger than the respective 1945 crops, yet the increased production is finding ready outlets at higher prices. Dry peas again are being used extensively in relief feeding abroad. Goals for 1947 call for a substantial increase in the production of beans but for a moderate decrease in peas.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

New High-Record Set by Production in 1946

Total production of 25 commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1946 set a new high-record of 9,217,100 tons, which is 9 percent more than the previous record set in 1945 and 38 percent more than the 1935-44 average. Production in 1946 set new records for cantaloups, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, Honey Dew melons, lettuce, onions, peppers, and tomatoes, and approached records for snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, escarole, shallots, and watermelons. Production was below average only for artichokes, Honey Ball melons, kale, green peas, and spinach.

Total harvested acreage in 1946 (2,087,000 acres) exceeded the previous record in 1945 by 8 percent. Yields per acre in 1946 were higher than a year earlier for 10 crops, but lower for 15, with the aggregate yield for all 25 crops on a tonnage basis only about 1 percent larger than that of 1945.

Total production for winter-season fresh market was 6 percent smaller in 1946 than in 1945 but production for the spring, summer, and fall quarters of 1946 reached record-high levels, exceeding that for corresponding quarters of 1945 by 9, 17, and 8 percent, respectively. The percentage of the total year's commercial production produced in each quarter of 1946, starting with the winter season (January through March), was 16 percent, 22, 41, and 21. In keeping with the trends since 1928 shown in the chart on the inside cover of this issue of the Vegetable Situation, the tonnages produced in the winter and fall periods have increased relatively more than those produced in the spring and summer quarters of the year.

Prices and Aggregate Values Moderately Lower than in 1945 but Much Above Average

The average value per ton of sales of all commercial truck crops produced for fresh market in 1946 was about 15 percent lower than in 1945 and about 23 percent lower than in the peak year 1943, but it was still nearly 45 percent higher than the 1935-44 average.

Carrots and artichokes were the only individual truck crops to set new record highs in 1946 for the season average of prices received by growers. On the other hand, prices for celery and onions declined to near average. Average values per ton by seasonal quarters in 1946 compared with 1945 were about 10 percent higher in the first quarter but were from 15 to 25 percent lower in succeeding quarters.

Because price declines from 1945 to 1946 more than offset increases in production, the aggregate value of commercial truck crops sold for the fresh market in 1946 was about 7 percent smaller than the record set in 1945.

Slightly Smaller Winter-Season Production in Prospect

December estimates covering 13 of the commercial truck crops which will be produced for the winter-season fresh market point to a total tonnage about 4 percent smaller than in 1946, but fully one-fourth larger than average. The reduction in total production expected this winter from these 13 crops (which supply about 90 percent of the winter total) arises largely from a 5 percent reduction in acreage. Prospective production is about one-fifth larger than last winter for artichokes, kale, and green peas, and about one-fourth smaller for lima beans, beets and shallots. Most other crops estimated have prospective changes of less than 10 percent.

Compared with average, the most outstanding changes in production are the increases of about one-third for lima beans and carrots, and about one-half or more for cauliflower, escarole, lettuce, and celery. Production will be below average only for artichokes, beets, and green peas.

In addition to the current production for the fresh market, there will also be ample storage supplies of such crops as carrots, cabbage, and onions.

Prices Lower This Winter Than Last

Prices which growers will receive for commercial truck crops produced for fresh market sale during the first quarter of 1947 probably will average slightly lower than a year earlier but still considerably higher than average.

General economic conditions underlying demand for food in general are expected to be at least as favorable this winter as a year earlier. A factor favoring high prices for commercial truck crops is the prospect for a slightly

smaller aggregate tonnage to be produced for the fresh market this winter than last. On the other hand, certain factors point to prices to growers slightly lower than last winter. Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables will be generally more plentiful than last winter, and an increasing number of such items are being offered at considerably reduced prices. Consumers have had more than six months of "lower-than-wartime" prices for fresh vegetables; consequently, they may exhibit some resistance to prices as high as those of last winter. Also, there exists a generous supply of potatoes, onions, and cabbage available from storage at moderate prices.

Preliminary Production Guides For 1947 Suggest Reduction in Total Acreage for Harvest

The combined total of national acreages suggested as 1947 production guides (preliminary) for the commercial truck crops for fresh market is lower than the aggregate acreage harvested in 1946. Acreages suggested for harvest of individual fresh market crops by seasonal quarters in 1947 total slightly larger for the winter quarter, but smaller for the other 3 quarters, with the largest reduction in the fall quarter. Suggested acreages for the entire year represent slight increases for lima beans, cantaloups, and Honey Ball and Honey Dew melons, no change for asparagus, beets, sweet corn, and lettuce, and reductions for the other truck crops. Suggested acreage reductions for the year are largest for watermelons and onions. The real significance of the production guides lies in the suggestions by seasonal quarters. For example, the preliminary recommendations for tomatoes for fresh market, by quarters, range from an acreage increase of nearly one-third in the winter quarter to a decrease of about one-seventh in the fall quarter. Recommendations by quarters for each crop have been made in the light of production and marketing experience in previous years. The preliminary guides are subject to revision and will be reviewed in January.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

1946 Production Sets New High Record

Aggregate production in 1946 of commercial truck crops for canning, freezing and other processing except dehydration, estimated at 6.3 million tons, exceeded by nearly 8 percent the previous record high set in 1942. Production in 1945 was slightly more than 5.3 million tons, and 1935-44 average annual production was slightly under 4.3 million tons.

Tonnages produced for processing were record large in 1946 for tomatoes, green peas, cabbage for sauerkraut, cucumbers for pickles, and lima beans, and near record for sweet corn and asparagus. Production of snap beans, beets, and spinach for processing was below the previous year but far above average. Though not a record crop, production of pimientos for processing was considerably above both the previous year and average.

Level of Prices for Processing Crops Also at New High in 1946

On an aggregate tonnage basis, farmers received a slightly higher average price per ton of processing crops produced in 1946 than the previous record high received in 1945. New high season-average prices were set in 1946 for

each processing crop except beets, cabbage for sauerkraut, and spinach. For these three crops, the record-high prices were established in 1943.

Because both production and prices were at record levels in 1946, the aggregate value of truck crops produced for commercial processing was also at a new high, more than 22 percent above the previous record set in 1945.

Preliminary Production Guides for 1947 Suggest Reduction in Acreage

Preliminary national production guides for commercial processing crops in 1947 reflect caution based on record-large quantities of canned and frozen vegetables packed in 1946 and the expectation of some slackening in demand late in 1947 at about the time that new 1947 packs would be moving toward retail channels in volume. A considerable reduction in acreage is suggested for green peas, with lesser reductions for sweet corn, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, and spinach.

The preliminary production guide suggests that growers who plan to sell to processors should secure definite contracts, as opportunities for making a favorable diversion of production from fresh to processing outlets may not be as good in 1947, particularly after mid-year, as they were in 1946.

The preliminary production guides are to be reviewed in January, and some revisions may be made. Indications are increasing that movement of canned and frozen vegetables is slowing up in distributive channels, and that carryover stocks may be somewhat larger than had been generally anticipated.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Record-Large Canned Vegetable Pack Indicated for 1946-47 Season 1/

The 1946-47 pack of commercially canned vegetables is expected to approximate 7.7 billion pounds, or the equivalent of 262 million cases, which is 12 percent larger than the previous record pack produced in the 1942 season. The packs of canned asparagus, green peas, sweetpotatoes, tomato juice and tomato products are estimated to be record high. All other canned vegetables with the exception of snap beans, beets, carrots, and "other greens" will exceed their 1945-46 packs.

The total supply of canned vegetables for 1946-47, including carryover stocks, is indicated at 8.5 billion pounds (about 290 million cases) compared with 7.7 billion pounds for the 1945-46 season. Packers' and distributors' commercial stocks at the beginning of the 1946 pack season amounted to about 26 million cases, which was somewhat smaller than the previous year's stocks and only about one-half as large as the record stocks in 1942.

1/ Data are compiled in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

Civilian consumption of canned vegetables for the 1946-47 season is expected to be a record high of about 45 to 47 pounds per capita. The previous record consumption amounted to 44 pounds per capita in the 1945-46 pack season. Military requirements are about two-thirds smaller than the quantity that the military used from the 1945-46 pack-year supplies. Commercial exports and shipments are expected to take only about two or three percent of total supplies.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

1946 Frozen Vegetable Pack Sets New High Record

The 1946 pack of commercially frozen vegetables is tentatively estimated at 380 million pounds as compared with the previous record of 308 million pounds in 1945. All vegetables with the exception of carrots showed increases over their packs of the previous year. The major frozen vegetable packs, namely, green and wax beans, lima beans, cut corn, green peas, and spinach are estimated to be record highs. The pack of frozen green peas has expanded from a 1937-41 average of 33.4 million pounds to an estimated 134 million pounds for the 1946 calendar year.

Civilian consumption will approximate 1.6 pounds per capita for 1946 as compared with 1.7 pounds in 1945. Cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables on December 1, 1946 were at a record 350 million pounds, compared with 199 million pounds a year earlier and the 1941-45 average of 159 million pounds. December 1 holdings of the major frozen vegetables were as follows: Green peas 115.4 million pounds; sweet corn, 40.3 million pounds; snap beans, 28.5 million pounds; lima beans, 28.3 million pounds; and spinach, 26.2 million pounds. These record-large stocks point to the excess of supply over demand which is contributing to the weakening of prices. This excess is in part due to lack of quality control among some of the frozen vegetable brands which is retarding the movement of such produce into trade channels and final consumption.

POTATOES

1946 Potato Crop Sets New Record at 475 Million Bushels

The record-large crop of 475 million bushels of potatoes produced in the United States in 1946 topped by nearly 10 million bushels the previous record established in 1943. The 1946 crop exceeded the 1945 crop of 418 million bushels by 14 percent and the 1935-44 average of 373 million bushels by 27 percent. The large crop this year was the consequence of a record-high yield per acre of 184 bushels on an acreage 4.4 percent smaller than that harvested in 1945.

Production in the 30 late States in 1946 amounted to 358 million bushels, 10 percent larger than in 1945 and 22 percent larger than average. Production in the 18 surplus late States, which supply the principal commercial shipments during winter and early spring, totaled 325 million bushels, 10 percent larger than that in 1945 and 27 percent larger than average. However, it was 1 percent (3 million bushels) smaller than comparable production in 1943, when a considerable surplus remained in the following spring, requiring disposition in other than the usual commercial outlets.

The 36-million-bushel crop in the 7 intermediate States, which was 16 percent larger than the near-average crop in 1945, also was considerably larger than the usual markets would absorb. The 80-million-bushel crop in the 12 early States likewise resulted in a large surplus. This early crop was 29 percent larger than production in 1945 and 66 percent larger than average, denoting a sharp upsurge in production in the last few years.

Potato Supplies Considerably Exceed Demand at Support Levels

In addition to storage potatoes from the 1946 crop, supplies this winter will include an anticipated production of 1,860,000 bushels of 1947-crop commercial early potatoes. This quantity would be nearly one-fourth smaller than comparable production in 1946 but also nearly one-fourth larger than the 1936-45 average. Such winter production, although usually constituting less than 2 percent of annual supplies, provides an important supplement to storage potatoes. Imports of table stock potatoes from Canada will be negligible this winter as they were a year ago. Imports of seed stock from Canada will be about as large as usual, perhaps slightly exceeding 2 million bushels. Similar to the situation last winter, supplies of potatoes this winter will be more than adequate for all purposes.

Civilian per capita consumption in 1947 is expected to continue at the rate of about 128 to 130 pounds per year. Military procurement is much smaller than a year earlier. This together with other disposition in normal trade channels will leave a considerable surplus of old potatoes for diversion into other channels.

Carlot Shipments from 18 Surplus Late States Moderately Smaller This Season Than Last

Total rail and boat shipments of 1946-crop potatoes (including Government purchases) amounted to about 189,000 cars this season through December 14, a quantity 3 percent larger than the number shipped during the corresponding portion of last season. In the case of shipments from the 18 surplus late States, of which production is 10 percent larger than in 1945, carlot shipments thus far this season, totaling about 97,000 cars, were 11 percent fewer than a year earlier. Shipment or other disposition must be accelerated if difficulty in movement is to be avoided toward the close of the season next spring. Exports of potatoes in 1946-47 probably will be smaller than those of last season, when unprecedentedly large quantities were exported to Canada and Europe.

Slightly Stronger Market Expected This Winter Than Last Fall

Under the pressure of large supplies of potatoes, prices received by growers this winter and in fact for the remainder of the 1946-47 season will rest upon Government supports. However, prices are expected to average slightly higher than last fall, when large quantities of distress potatoes crowded the market, often selling below support levels. With most of the year-end stocks covered by loans, prices this winter should remain fairly stable.

Growers of potatoes under loan are assured at least the support price. Average prices received by growers November 15, 1946 were $1.23 a bushel, 1 cent more than in October 1946 but 8 cents less than in November 1945.

Government Price-Support Operations Conducted on Gigantic Scale

The surplus of 1946 crop potatoes that will not readily move in normal market channels at support-price levels may approximate 90 million bushels. Because of this large surplus and its depressing effect upon prices, the Government has engaged in extensive operations to keep prices from falling below support-price levels. This was done through purchases of the early and intermediate crops and by loans, supplemented by purchases and diversions, on the late crop.

When the loan program became effective in mid-September, about 33 million bushels of potatoes had been purchased. Since then large purchases also have been made in areas where potatoes do not store well, such as New Jersey and Long Island, and in other areas, such as Maine, where facilities were inadequate to house the entire crop. Total quantities of potatoes removed from regular trade channels in the course of price-support operations reached 42 million bushels by November 30. Settlement of loans undoubtedly will involve extensive additional purchase and diversion operations.

Through November 30, disposition of these quantities was approximately as follows: To distillers for conversion into alcohol, 28 million bushels (or 66 percent); starch and related products, 4 million; livestock feed, 1 million; school lunch and other public welfare, 1 million; flour, half-million; and exports to Belgium, half-million bushels. In addition, perhaps as many as 7 million bushels of potatoes are now largely, if not entirely, a loss because of lack of outlets at harvest time. This quantity includes potatoes purchased in field storage or potatoes on which final settlement was made with growers prior to harvesting.

The net cost to the Government through November 30 of these price support operations was about 36.5 million dollars or 86 cents a bushel. At the same time these operations have tended to stabilize prices at the support level. Potato growers undoubtedly have received substantially higher prices and larger returns than they would have otherwise. Even though these price-support operations have meant higher prices to consumers, consumption appears to be nearly as large as it would have been if prices had been somewhat lower.

Government loans had been completed on more than 56 million bushels of 1946 crop potatoes through December 21; including applications for loans completed, loan applications covering nearly 120 million bushels had been received. Accordingly, it appears that a very high percentage of the year-end stocks of potatoes will be covered by loans. Last year, approximately 57 million bushels of the large 1945 potato crop were covered by loans. The loans on the 1946-crop will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1947. Potatoes may be tendered in payment of the loans, but ordinarily not in quantities in excess of 20 percent of the potatoes covered in any one month. This is required to promote orderly disposition of such potatoes.

Potato Production in 1947

The 1947 goal for potato production is approximately 375 million bushels. This production would be 100 million bushels smaller than the 1946 crop, which has resulted in unprecedentedly large surpluses and serious disposal problems. The acreage necessary to meet this goal with average weather and with the suggested acreage distribution by States is 2,669,800 planted acres.

Under present legislation, prices received by growers for the 1947 crop are to be supported by the Government at not less than 90 percent of parity. However, only those growers who plant within their individual farm acreage goals are to be eligible for price support.

SWEETPOTATOES

Near-Average Crop of 66.8 Million Bushels of Sweetpotatoes Produced in 1946

Revised estimates place the 1946 crop of sweetpotatoes at 66.8 million bushels, 3 percent larger than the 1945 crop and less than 1 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. About one-sixth of the 1946 crop is in Louisiana, which furnished two-thirds of the commercial shipments in the 1945-46 season. Supplies this season, as last, average about 19 pounds per person, moderately less than the average for 1935-39, and are considerably short of demand at support price levels.

Prices are Expected to Continue Above Support Levels and to Rise Seasonally

Even though production of sweetpotatoes is slightly larger this year than last, carlot shipments by rail and boat through December 14 this season amounted to 6,631 cars, about one-fifth smaller than those of the corresponding period of last season. Prices received by growers for sweetpotatoes averaged higher each month this season than last, when ceilings were in force. Because of the strong market for sweetpotatoes this season, Government price support operations have been negligible.

1947 Sweetpotato Goal Set at 799,000 Acres

The national goal for sweetpotatoes in 1947 was set at 799,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture on November 11, 1946. This acreage is about one-sixth larger than the 685,400 acres planted in 1946, practically all of which were harvested. The 1947 goal acreage under average conditions would produce a crop of about 72 million bushels, a quantity considered sufficient for prospective needs. Prices for the 1947 crop are to be supported, if necessary, by the Government at not less than 90 percent of parity.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

1946 Bean Crop Estimated at 15.8 Million Bags

Production of dry edible beans in 1946 is estimated at 15.8 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned). This is 21 percent larger than the short production in 1945 but only 4 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average. The cleaned bean equivalent of the 1946 crop is placed at 14,745,000 bags.

As usual, small quantities of beans are being exported this season to Cuba and other western hemisphere countries. In addition, the United Kingdom is taking over 200,000 bags. Civilian per capita supplies from the 1946 crop probably will approximate 8 pounds, slightly larger than consumption during the 1945-46 season but slightly smaller than in the 1935-39 period.

The strong demand for dry beans this season was expressed in a sharp upsurge in prices received by growers following price decontrol October 24, 1946. Under ceilings, such prices averaged $6.63 per 100 pounds in August 1946, $8.49 in September when ceilings were adjusted, and then advanced to $12.50 in November following decontrol. At this level, prices were nearly twice those of a year earlier and nearly four times the prewar level. In early December, country shipping point prices ranged from about $10.50 per 100 pounds for Great Northern beans, which were in relatively large supply, to about $18.00 for cranberry beans, which were in shorter supply. This strong market position of dry beans is expected to continue during the season ahead. For this reason, it is most unlikely that the Government will be required to conduct any price support operations for the 1946 crop of beans.

1947 Goal for Dry Edible Beans Set at 2,200,000 Acres

A national goal of 2,200,000 acres in 1947 has been established for dry edible beans. This acreage is about 30 percent larger than the 1,698,000 acre planted in 1945 out of which 1,617,000 acres were harvested. The 1947 goal acreage under average conditions would produce a crop of about 18 million bags (uncleaned). The high prices received for the 1946 crop and the assurance of support prices of not less than 90 percent of parity for the 1947 crop should provide strong incentives to the planting of the goal acreage in 1947.

DRY FIELD PEAS

A crop of 6.9 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) of dry field peas was produced in the United States in 1946. This crop is about one-sixth larger than the 1945 crop and more than twice usual production in the 1930's. The record of 10.9 million bags in 1943 still stands. The cleaned pea equivalent of the 1946 crop is placed at 6.3 million bags.

This season as last, peas not required for domestic uses are finding a ready outlet in foreign countries, particularly through relief feeding by the United States Army in occupied areas. Only relatively small quantities are available for commercial export.

The strong demand for dry peas this season has resulted in a season average price to growers of $4.81 per 100 pounds compared with $4.19 last season. At the time of price decontrol October 24, 1946, prices received by growers already were somewhat above support levels, and advanced slightly after that date to a level of $4.84. Further slight advances appear probable. It is unlikely that any price support operations will be required this season.

The 1947 goal for dry field peas, originally announced last August by the Department of Agriculture, now stands at 478,000 acres—380,000 acres of smooth varieties and 98,000 acres of wrinkled varieties for seed. The goal acreage is 11 percent smaller than the 538,000 acres planted in 1946 out of which 512,000 were harvested. Prices received by growers for the 1947 crop of smooth dry peas will be supported at 90 percent of the "comparable" (substitute parity) price on thresher-run peas as of July 1, 1947.

Table 1.-Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per unit received by farmers, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Crop	Acreage: Average 1935-44	Acreage: 1945	Acreage: 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: 1946	Price per unit: Avg. 35-44	Price per unit: 1945	Price per unit: 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes ...	9,360	6,500	7,000	874 Boxes	682 Boxes	700 Boxes	2.10	3.35	4.15
Asparagus 1/..	78,270	76,820	77,440	7,843 Crts.	8,627 Crts.	9,414 Crts.	1.59	2.76	2.62
Beans, lima...	19,860	16,750	17,300	1,283 Bu.	1,391 Bu.	1,549 Bu.	1.77	3.65	3.21
Beans, snap ..	170,440	180,180	176,700	15,061	17,445	18,349	1.42	2.59	2.42
Beets	11,840	11,500	12,030	2,149	2,136	2,249	.59	.85	.81
Cabbage	163,720	195,780	184,640	1,090.1 Tons	1,582.1 Tons	1,475.4 Tons	20.48	28.09	29.00
Cantaloups....	101,580	108,640	131,450	11,141 Crts.	12,009 Crts.	15,379 Crts.	1.58	2.56	2.64
Carrots 1/....	57,440	87,160	80,670	18,692 Bu.	31,043 Bu.	27,759 Bu.	.86	1.28	1.39
Cauliflower 1/	29,790	37,420	42,210	8,522 Crts.	11,640 Crts.	12,629 Crts.	.91	1.58	1.45
Celery 1/	39,570	43,890	49,300	16,227	19,316	22,722	1.68	3.19	1.88
Corn, sweet 2/	49,280	63,300	63,800	245835 Ears	314810 Ears	319860 Ears	14.40	31.69	30.12
Cucumbers.....	43,760	46,900	59,210	4,597 Bu.	5,527 Bu.	6,869 Bu.	1.34	2.49	2.41
Eggplant	4,290	6,050	7,000	975	1,538	1,919	.97	1.93	1.61
Escarole	1,160	2,800	2,500	483 Hmp.	868 Hmp.	935 Hmp.	.89	2.15	1.20
Honey Balls...	2,870	1,680	2,000	378 Crts.	252 Crts.	260 Crts.	2.11	3.04	3.37
Honey Dews ...	11,980	17,350	22,840	2,978	4,356	4,958	1.08	1.89	1.75
Kale	1,680	1,900	1,700	611 Bu.	665 Bu.	556 Bu.	.42	.65	.85
Lettuce	154,270	173,000	207,980	22,524 Crts.	29,767 Crts.	34,504 Crts.	1.96	2.93	2.64
Onions 1/ 3/ .	136,450	141,200	163,240	33,802 Sk.	36,594 Sk.	51,182 Sk.	.84	1.66	.88
Peas, green..	93,450	68,630	63,810	7,906 Bu.	6,045 Bu.	5,327 Bu.	1.41	2.52	2.09
Peppers, green	22,120	28,230	32,300	4,946	6,563	7,288	1.08	2.03	1.80
Shallots 4/...	5,010	4,900	5,700	556	609	710	1.07	1.66	1.90
Spinach 1/ ...	69,680	64,420	65,750	14,560	14,593	14,023	.54	.91	.79
Tomatoes	209,840	279,820	294,010	24,674	32,975	33,750	1.70	3.32	2.91
Watermelons 5/	239,040	262,880	316,380	65,119 Melons	72,949 Melons	81,237 Melons	185	410	386
Total	1725750	1927700	2086960	6,699.1 Tons	8,446.2 Tons	9,217.1 Tons	44.13	75.02	64.18

Table 2.- Truck crops and potatoes for marketing in early 1947: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1936-45, annual 1946, indicated 1947

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre				Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Ind. 1947	Unit	Av. 36-45	1946	Ind. 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Ind. 1947
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
WINTER:										
Artichokes	9,070	5,600	7,250	Box	94	110	100	837	616	725
Beans, lima	2,000	2,400	2,100	Bu.	58	85	70	110	204	147
Beets	7,260	8,300	6,300	"	142	145	140	1,034	1,204	882
Cabbage 1/	55,580	59,000	54,250	Ton	5.9	6.3	6.2	334.1	371.7	338.7
Carrots	24,820	31,400	33,450	Bu.	233	250	249	5,875	7,859	8,332
Cauliflower	8,460	14,220	14,790	Crt.	285	288	299	2,417	4,098	4,418
Celery	7,250	11,990	10,650	"	566	522	559	4,098	6,258	5,958
Escarole	1,380	2,500	2,350	Hmp.	410	374	375	542	935	881
Kale	1,670	1,700	1,800	Bu.	382	327	375	638	556	675
Lettuce	36,650	55,300	51,150	Crt.	155	170	172	5,710	9,387	8,788
Peas, green	14,810	11,400	11,100	Bu.	72	66	80	1,091	754	885
Peppers, green	2,610	3,800	5,000	"	280	357	---	765	1,357	---
Shallots 2/	2,690	3,500	3,150	"	110	140	120	298	490	378
Spinach	44,170	43,300	40,950	"	167	156	185	7,357	6,754	7,558
*Total to date	215,810	249,710	237,790	Ton	4.7	5.3	5.3	1,006	1,318	1,267
SPRING:										
Asparagus 1/	125,150	124,720	122,550	Crt.	98	107	---	12,294	13,358	---
Cabbage:										
Early spring 1/	17,020	22,900	22,900	Ton	5.0	5.2	---	84.8	119.5	---
Onions:										
Early spring	48,090	58,300	49,800	Sack	85	88	---	3,845	5,130	---
Total to date	190,260	205,920	195,250	Ton	1.7	2.0	---	328	408	---
POTATOES:										
Winter	11,820	14,400	13,100	Bu.	126	169	142	1,508	2,428	1,860
Early spring	26,460	34,900	27,600	"	114	142	---	2,999	4,950	---
Total to date	38,280	49,300	40,700	"	118	150	---	4,507	7,378	---

1/ Includes acreage and production for processing.
2/ 1937 was the first year of estimate.
*/ Excluding acreage and production of green peppers.

Footnotes for Table 1:

1/ Includes some quantities used for processing in certain States.
2/ New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania only; price based on 1,000 ears.
3/ Production and price based on sacks of 50 pounds.
4/ 1937 was the first year of estimate.
5/ Price based on 1,000 melons.

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1945 and 1946 1/

Commodity	1945 Month Sept. Cars	1945 Month Oct. Cars	1945 Month Nov. Cars	1945 Week ended Dec. 15 Cars	1946 Month Sept. Cars	1946 Month Oct. Cars	1946 Month Nov. Cars	1946 Week ended Dec. 14 Cars
Beans, snap & lima	71	447	1,272	136	29	616	637	123
Beets	157	242	424	58	63	71	58	7
Broccoli	49	64	183	29	58	79	156	74
Cabbage	1,773	3,044	2,291	630	1,525	2,148	1,757	436
Cantaloups	1,871	102	4	0	2,190	105	0	0
Carrots	1,435	2,178	2,187	478	1,289	1,946	1,893	452
Casaba melons	37	75	16	0	9	83	29	0
Cauliflower	574	520	922	148	475	954	576	363
Celery	1,147	1,881	3,281	903	1,230	1,706	2,629	943
Corn, green	78	78	19	0	54	26	4	0
Cucumbers	226	243	269	5	298	333	167	12
Eggplant	0	7	22	2	0	21	32	0
Escarole	0	0	134	75	0	0	57	29
Greens (except spinach)	10	37	56	30	5	22	91	39
Honey Ball melons	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Honey Dew melons	1,548	451	26	0	1,274	462	0	0
Lettuce & romaine	4,626	5,627	3,989	1,630	5,553	6,061	5,869	1,664
Mixed melons	362	132	1	0	315	212	21	0
Mixed vegetables	2,276	2,695	3,852	1,127	2,316	2,468	3,006	1,111
Onions	4,839	4,800	3,941	519	3,783	3,855	3,003	619
Peas, green	287	96	264	24	150	141	151	26
Peppers, green	37	167	530	49	49	166	344	49
Persian melons	196	40	0	0	181	84	0	0
Spinach	89	39	433	118	52	17	383	124
Tomatoes	4,126	3,417	1,779	304	4,288	4,158	2,189	311
Turnips and rutabagas	60	103	94	24	28	96	65	15
Watermelons	601	12	0	0	247	9	0	0
Total of above	26,528	26,497	25,989	6,349	25,465	25,839	23,117	6,397
Potatoes (new crop)	---	---	18	85	---	---	1	9
Potatoes (old crop):								
Early	73	12	6	0	43	52	4	0
Intermediate	3,256	1,382	784	0	1,941	1,593	289	0
Late surplus	22,002	27,729	22,948	4,009	19,066	22,823	20,901	3,968
Late other	687	168	84	52	381	394	261	76
Total	26,018	29,291	23,840	4,146	21,431	24,862	21,456	4,053
Sweetpotatoes	1,378	1,980	2,291	365	1,381	1,653	1,472	363
Grand total	53,924	57,768	52,120	10,360	48,277	52,354	46,045	10,813

1/ Does not include shipments by motor truck. Includes Government purchases.
Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Market and commodity	Unit	1945 Month Nov.	1945 Week ended Dec.15	1946 Month Sept.	1946 Month Oct.	1946 Month Nov.	1946 Week ended Dec.14
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Beans, lima, eastern	Bu.	----	----	3.51	2.93	3.72	----
" " Calif.	"	----	1/9.67	----	4.41	6.14	1/6.69
Beans, snap, green, southern	"	3.52	4.05	2.50	2.76	4.58	2.98
" " " eastern	"	----	----	2.43	2.67	----	----
Beets, bchd., Texas	½ L. A. crt.	1.68	1.50	----	----	----	2.85
" " L. I. & N.J.	1-3/5-bu. box	.88	----	.80	.68	.71	----
" topped, eastern	Bu.	.81	.91	.76	.77	.70	.75
Broccoli, bchd., western	Pony crt.	6.49	6.80	5.78	5.96	6.07	5.65
" " eastern	E. crt., 12's	1.97	----	1.87	1.46	1.68	----
Cabbage, domestic, Fla.	50-lb. sack	2/1.16	1.64	----	----	2/1.05	1.50
" " eastern	"	----	----	1.06	.74	----	----
" Danish, N. Y.	"	.79	.94	.99	.72	.81	.75
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	----	----	5.11	6.68	----	----
Carrots, bchd., western	L. A. crt.	5.11	5.08	5.30	5.42	5.65	5.00
" topped, eastern	Bu.	3/1.19	1.40	.81	.84	.82	.94
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	----	2.90	----	----	----	2.65
" N. Y.	Catskill Sec. crt.	----	----	2.41	1.22	----	----
" L. I.	L. I. crt.	2.28	3.16	1.91	1.24	3.15	----
Celery, G. Heart, Fla.	16-inch crt.	----	5.84	----	----	----	2.28
" " " Calif.	½-crt.	5.92	6.10	----	----	3.46	3.52
" " " N. Y.	16-inch crt.	5.40	----	1.75	2.13	----	----
Cucumbers, Fla.	Bu.	4.72	9.00	----	4.78	6.69	5.95
" eastern	"	----	----	3.38	4.32	----	----
Eggplant, Fla.	"	3.33	3.19	----	2.91	3.20	2.67
" N. J.	"	----	----	4/1.66	1.99	----	----
Escarole, Fla.	"	1.07	1.32	----	----	1.17	1.30
" eastern	1-3/5-bu. box	.92	----	1.12	.89	.79	----
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Std. flat crt.	3.16	----	2.99	3.32	3.76	----
Kale, eastern	1-3/5-bu. box	.61	.72	.69	.61	.61	.57
" Va.	Bu.	----	.94	----	----	----	.78
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crt.	5.39	5.31	5.45	4.82	6.62	5.05
Big Boston, Fla.	E. crt.	----	2.20	----	----	----	1.25
" " eastern	"	1.23	----	1.60	.91	1.20	----
Onions, sw. Spanish 5/	50-lb. sack	2.86	2.92	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.84
" yellow, eastern	"	2.46	2.45	.85	.93	1.07	1.14
Peas, green, western	Bu.	4.70	4.24	3.72	4.65	6.12	3.58
Peppers, green, Fla.	"	2.80	2.66	----	----	2.64	2.56
" " Texas	"	3.50	2.72	----	----	2.73	2.84
" " Calif.	1½-bu. crt.	6.55	----	----	3.76	4.96	----
" " N. J.	Bu.	----	----	1.50	1.02	----	----

Continued-

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1945 and 1946 -Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1945 Month Nov.	1945 Week ended Dec. 15	1946 Month Sept.	1946 Month Oct.	1946 Month Nov.	1946 Week ended Dec. 14
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Spinach, Savoy type							
Va.	Bu.	.95	.92	----	----	.92	.86
Eastern	"	1.01	----	.79	.79	.84	.65
Squash, acorn, N. Y.	"	2.56	4.00	6/ .96	1.02	1.23	1.25
" Italian, Fla.	"	2.62	5.20	----	2.83	3.47	----
" " N. J.	"	----	----	1.57	----	----	----
" yellow, Fla.	"	2.06	5.25	----	2.90	4.52	4.69
" " N. J.	"	----	----	1.14	----	----	----
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug, 6x6	6.25	5.78	----	----	5.26	4.88
" Texas	" "	5.67	5.44	----	----	----	4.28
" Calif.	" "	6.12	----	3.64	3.47	4.14	----
" N. Y.	" "	----	----	2.94	----	----	----
" eastern	12-qt.cl. bskt.	----	----	1.31	1.18	----	----
Chicago							
Beans, lima, Mich.	12-qt.cl. bskt.	----	----	1.68	7/1.50	----	----
" snap, green, southern	Bu.	3.18	4.25	----	2.89	4.64	3.50
" " " midw.	"	----	----	3.26	2.78	----	----
Beets, bchd., Texas	½ L. A. crt.	1.75	1.25	----	----	1.87	2.62
" " Mo.	L. A. crt.	----	----	----	1.61	1.72	----
" topped, Ill. 8/	50-lb. sack	.64	.75	.67	.66	.73	.75
Broccoli, western	Pony crt.	6.26	6.48	5.14	5.36	5.68	5.00
Cabbage, domestic, Ariz.	50-lb. sack	----	2.00	----	----	9/1.47	2.20
" " Ill.	Misc. crt.	.96	1.00	1.65	1.34	1.24	.96
" Danish, Wis.	50-lb. sack	.79	.74	----	1.02	.96	.92
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	----	----	4.64	6.20	----	----
Carrots, bchd., western	L. A. crt.	4.70	4.48	4.45	4.33	4.82	3.92
" topped, Ill. 10/	Bu.	.81	1.06	.96	.78	.77	.78
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	2.40	2.95	2.56	1.67	3.06	2.32
" Mich.	Crt.12's & larger	2.14	----	----	1.12	1.92	----
Celery, G. Heart, Calif.	½ crt.	5.80	5.80	----	----	3.03	3.68
Cucumbers, southern	Bu.	5.31	9.95	7/3.88	4.03	7.69	6.80
" midw.	"	----	----	2.34	----	----	----
Eggplant, Texas	"	3.01	2.41	----	----	2.18	1.75
" midw.	"	----	----	1.37	1.67	----	----
Escarole, Fla.	"	1.56	1.85	----	----	1.28	1.96
" Ill.	"	----	----	11/ .85	.72	.90	----
" Ind.	"	12/1.38	----	1.36	1.27	----	----
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Std. flat crt.	2.92	----	2.42	3.12	----	----

Continued-

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1945 and 1946 -Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1945 Month Nov.	1945 Week ended Dec. 15	1946 Month Sept.	1946 Month Oct.	1946 Month Nov.	1946 Week ended Dec. 1
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago							
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crt.	5.06	4.99	4.23	3.93	5.89	4.35
" leaf, Ill.	Bu.	----	----	.78	.73	----	----
" " midw.	10-lb. bskt.	1.36	----	----	----	.75	.74
Onions, sw. Spanish, Idaho 5/	50 lb. sack	13/2.37	13/2.38	1.46	1.42	1.54	1.60
Onions, yellow, midw.	"	2.21	2.21	.88	.85	.88	.88
Peas, western	Bu.	4.55	4.45	3.24	4.51	5.56	3.25
Peppers, green, Texas	"	3.21	2.92	----	14/2.76	2.33	2.78
" " 15/	"	----	----	1.56	1.34	----	----
Spinach, flat type, midw.	"	1.48	16/1.38	1.80	1.12	1.26	16/1.24
Squash, acorn, Ill.	"	1.04	----	.63	.56	.56	.52
" Hubbard, Ill.	L. A. crt.	2.11	----	1.23	1.05	1.02	1.08
" marblehead, Ill.	"	2.22	3.50	1.25	1.05	1.02	1.08
Tomatoes, Texas	Lug, 6x6	----	5.96	----	----1/	5.30	4.22
" Calif.	" "	5.62	----	2.30	3.18	4.01	----
" midw.	12qt. cl. bskt.	----	----	1.15	1.11	----	----
" hothouse, midw.	8-lb. bskt.	2.48	2.48	----	1.66	2.06	2.21

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Florida.
2/ North Carolina and South Carolina.
3/ Long Island.
4/ High bushel.
5/ 3-inch minimum.
6/ New Jersey.
7/ Less than 10 quotations.
8/ Unwashed.
9/ South Carolina.
10/ Washed.
11/ Home-grown.
12/ Missouri.
13/ Average of 3-inch and 2-3 inch minimum.
14/ California.
15/ Eastern and midwestern.
16/ Texas.

Table 5.-Truck crops for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Av. 1935-44	1945	1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	45,540	49,350	47,380	50,080	53,300	63,960	85.35	168.00	183.00
Beans, lima 1/	50,050	57,800	67,840	27,720	33,330	39,550	77.28	118.93	126.52
Beans, snap	89,080	131,010	117,860	146,800	221,500	200,500	58.47	104.23	111.24
Beets	13,160	18,400	16,800	91,700	186,700	131,400	13.88	19.81	18.92
Cabbage for kraut	18,760	22,730	22,250	152,400	233,300	264,800	10.07	13.31	13.29
Corn, sweet 2/	405,340	483,870	496,360	935,300	1131,600	1222,900	11.91	19.21	19.72
Cucumbers for pickles	91,520	101,390	128,290	156,460	191,830	241,540	28.75	49.17	57.50
Peas, green 1/	351,760	453,240	488,010	309,940	496,620	515,650	58.00	83.26	86.13
Pimientos	14,030	8,880	13,870	17,060	12,650	22,000	30.86	60.00	60.41
Spinach	28,480	35,960	33,620	66,910	89,300	85,000	25.74	50.67	43.31
Tomatoes	470,000	546,750	579,590	2343,200	2689,200	3528,600	16.20	27.58	30.03
Total	1577,720	1909,380	2011,870	4297,570	5339,330	6315,900	22.56	36.48	37.75

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. 2/ Corn in the husk.

Table 6.-Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, Dec. 1, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	Dec. 1 average 1941-45	1945			1946		
		Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	6,797	12,312	10,985	8,836	21,849	20,369	18,609
Beans, lima	15,083	10,983	16,440	15,030	22,251	33,314	28,280
Beans, snap	12,751	20,023	20,581	18,095	30,843	31,654	28,470
Broccoli	2,649	2,122	3,228	4,522	12,723	13,829	13,781
Cauliflower	---	992	3,225	3,842	4,292	6,745	7,237
Corn, sweet	15,164	16,705	24,479	23,169	32,214	41,166	40,271
Peas, green	46,510	84,937	74,966	63,363	132,984	122,053	115,355
Spinach	11,401	9,800	12,414	15,413	19,748	23,673	26,242
Brussels sprouts	---	734	1,033	2,172	2,414	4,537	5,253
Pumpkin and squash	---	3,613	6,509	7,336	4,721	9,650	12,005
Baked beans	---	1,497	1,431	1,415	816	732	249
Vegetable purees	---	595	455	446	351	139	127
Other vegetables	48,237	24,720	28,347	34,906	32,485	43,412	54,436
Total	158,592	189,033	204,093	198,545	317,691	351,273	350,315

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration. Reports on cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, pumpkin and squash, baked beans, and vegetable purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Truck crops for fresh market: Average prices received by growers, United States, Nov. 1-15, 1946, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average Jan. 1938 to Dec. 1942	Nov. 1-15, 1945	Month: Aug. 1946	Month: Sept. 1946	Month: Oct. 1946	Nov. 1-15, 1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Artichokes, per box ..... (40 lb.)	2.28	4.25	---	3.50	4.15	4.50
Lima beans, per bu. ..... (32 lb.)	2.12	4.10	3.50	3.25	2.80	4.55
Snap beans, per bu. ..... (30 lb.)	1.43	2.90	2.30	2.30	2.10	3.50
Beets, per bu. ..... (52 lb.)	.47	.95	.90	1.00	.80	1.05
Cabbage, per ton .....(2,000 lb.)	16.08	15.00	25.90	23.20	20.90	21.60
Cantaloups, per crate ... (60 lb.)	1.69	---	2.15	2.05	2.15	---
Carrots, per bu. ..... (50 lb.)	.88	1.55	1.40	1.30	1.50	1.60
Cauliflower, per crate .. (37 lb.)	.81	1.70	1.45	1.60	1.20	1.80
Celery, per equivalent ½ crate ...	1.45	4.25	1.45	1.10	1.05	1.65
Cucumbers, per bu. ..... (48 lb.)	2.19	3.30	2.05	1.75	2.65	4.00
Eggplant, per bu. ..... (33 lb.)	1.02	2.80	1.10	1.20	1.40	2.00
Lettuce, per crate ..... (70 lb.)	1.81	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.05	3.40
Onions, per sack ..... (50 lb.)	.78	1.60	.70	.55	.60	.65
Green peas, per bu. ..... (30 lb.)	1.53	3.50	1.35	3.05	3.50	4.00
Green peppers, per bu. .. (25 lb.)	1.26	2.45	1.40	1.50	1.05	1.45
Spinach, per bu. ..... (18 lb.)	.54	1.05	1.25	.75	.75	.80
Tomatoes, per bu. ..... (53 lb.)	2.28	4.85	2.50	2.55	3.45	4.50
Watermelons, per 1,000 melons	162.00	---	324.00	234.00	191.00	---

Table 8.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Group of States	Harvested acreage: Average 1935-44	Harvested acreage: 1945	Harvested acreage: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Early:									
12 States	494	478	507	98	130	158	48,436	62,166	80,310
Intermediate:									
7 States	279	241	236	112	130	154	31,210	31,325	36,434
Late surplus:									
18 States	1,842	1,741	1,612	140	169	202	256,271	294,582	325,395
Late, other:									
12 States	354	236	222	105	127	146	36,839	29,947	32,470
Late, total:									
30 States	2,195	1,977	1,834	134	164	195	293,111	324,529	357,865
37 late and intermediate ..	2,474	2,218	2,070	132	160	190	324,321	355,854	394,299
Total:									
United States..	2,968	2,696	2,578	126	155	184	372,756	418,020	474,609

Table 9.-Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 lb. (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality & condition (U.S. No. 1, size A, when quoted), at shipping points & terminal markets, indicated periods, 1945 & 1946

Location and variety	1945 Month Nov.	1945 Week ended Dec. 15	1946 Month Sept.	1946 Month Oct.	1946 Month Nov.	1946 Week ended Dec. 14
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F.o.b. shipping points:						
San Luis Valley, Colo., Red McClure 1/	2.10	2.08	1.96	2.05	2.18	2.20
Idaho Falls, Russet Burbank 1/	2.42	2.50	1.84	2.05	2.19	2.36
Aroostook County points, Me., various varieties	2.05	2.28	1.80	1.75	1.72	1.91
West Michigan points:						
Chippewa	2.17	2.30	---	1.97	1.93	1.96
Russet Rural	2.16	2.30	---	1.71	1.71	1.72
Rochester, N.Y. various varieties	2.32	2.45	2.01	1.88	1.89	2.03
Red River Valley, N. D., various varieties 2/	1.64	---	1.33	1.62	1.74	1.58
Yakima-Ellensburg district, Wash., Russet Burbank 1/	---	---	2.35	2.10	2.26	2.38
Terminal markets:						
New York:						
Chippewa, L.I.	---	---	2.31	2.25	2.28	---
Green Mountain, L. I.	2.93	3.16	2.31	2.29	2.40	2.56
Green Mountain, Me.	2.70	2.88	---	2.20	2.28	2.42
Katahdin, L. I.	---	---	2.26	2.27	4/2.24	---
Katahdin, Me.	2.71	2.87	---	2.16	2.28	2.42
Russet Burbank, Idaho	3.74	3.92	4.29	3.49	3.67	3.70
Long White, Calif.	---	---	4.41	---	---	---
Chicago:						
Bliss Triumph, Minn. & N.D. 2/	2.24	2.38	2.27	2.35	2.22	2.40
Bliss Triumph, Neb. 1/	2.79	2.71	---	2.80	2.79	3.24
Chippewa, Wis.	---	---	2/2.03	3/2.09	---	---
Cobbler, Minn. & N. D. 3/	4/1.93	---	5/2.04	2.01	1.88	2.01
Long White, Wash. 1/	---	---	3.24	---	---	---
Red McClure, Colo. 1/	2/2.72	2/2.74	---	2.68	2.84	2.91
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	3.25	3.23	3.39	2.89	3.13	3.24

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Washed. 2/ Washed and unwashed. 3/ U.S. No. 1 and 80-90 percent U.S. No. 1, washed & unwashed. 4/ Less than 10 quotations. 5/ Wisconsin

Table 10.-Average prices received by farmers for selected field crops, United States, November 15, 1946, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average Aug. 1909 -July 1914	Average Jan. 1935 -Dec. 1939	Nov. 15, 1945	Sept. 15, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bu.	0.697	0.717	1.31	1.28	1.22	1.23
Sweetpotatoes, per bu.	.878	.807	1.86	2.24	2.09	2.00
Beans, dry, edible, cwt.	3.37	3.52	6.52	8.49	8.60	12.50
Peas, dry, field, cwt.	---	1/1.40	4.07	4.58	4.73	4.84

1/ Two-year average, January 1938 - December 1939.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Central Atlantic 1/	61	53	53	124	113	147	7,565	6,007	7,808
Lower Atlantic 2/	265	219	216	86	92	101	22,664	20,119	21,878
South Central 3/	420	374	384	78	97	90	32,915	36,107	34,393
North Central 4/	21	15	15	93	93	100	1,959	1,392	1,504
California	11	10	12	119	104	102	1,319	1,040	1,224
Total, United States	778	671	679	85	96	98	66,422	64,665	66,807

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.
2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texa
4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 12.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Market and type	1945		1946			
	Month	Week ended	Month			Week ended
	Nov.	Dec. 15	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 14
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points:						
New Orleans, La., Porto Rican	2.54	1/ 3.04	2.19	2.55	2.72	3.25
E. Shore, Va., points, Golden	--	--	2.00	2.31	--	--
E. Shore, Md., Golden 2/	3/ 2.21	--	2.05	2.44	2.60	2.75
Terminal markets:						
New York:						
Golden, Md.	3.01	3.68	2.32	2.73	2.99	3.05
Golden, Va.	--	--	2.02	2.32	--	--
Golden, N.J.	2.96	3.31	--	2.46	2.78	2.68
Jersey type, N. J.	2.66	3.23	2.38	2.42	2.69	2.60
Porto Rican, La.	3.25	3.76	3.31	3.38	3.20	3.68
Porto Rican, Md.	3.34	3.50	--	2.68	2.62	2.79
Porto Rican, N.C. and S.C.	3.22	3.56	2.99	3.14	2.95	3.08
Porto Rican, Va.	2.52	--	2.52	2.48	--	--
Average, all varieties	2.79	3.40	2.66	2.81	2.86	2.98
Chicago:						
Jersey type, Ill.	3.18	3.44	--	3.05	3.43	3.38
Jersey type, N.J. (red soil)	--	--	--	3.88	4.03	--
Nancy Hall, Ill.	3.15	3.36	2.78	2.83	3.00	2.91
Nancy Hall, Tenn.	--	3.06	2.48	2.65	2.89	2.88
Porto Rican, La.	3.16	3.35	2.69	2.96	3.15	3.64
Porto Rican, Tenn.	4/ 3.23	4/ 3.38	2.69	2.88	3.12	3.28
Average, all varieties 5/	3.13	3.24	2.69	2.88	3.20	3.22

1/ Kiln-dried. 2/ Washed. 3/ Less than 10 quotations. 4/ Illinois. 5/ Excluding N.J. red soil stock.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 13.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Group of States	Harvested acreage: Average 1935-44	Harvested acreage: 1945	Harvested acreage: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: 1946	Production 1/: Average 1935-44	Production 1/: 1945	Production 1/: 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, Vt., N. Y., Mich., Wis., and Minn. 2/	705	456	646	833	823	826	5,832	3,754	5,333
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., Oreg., N. Dak. 3/	246	272	306	1,362	1,405	1,572	3,352	3,821	4,810
Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, 4/	559	450	382	457	433	541	2,573	1,949	2,067
California 5/	370	307	283	1,256	1,159	1,267	4,650	3,559	3,587
Lima	159	166	149	1,335	1,242	1,342	2,133	2,062	2,000
Other	210	141	134	1,192	1,062	1,184	2,517	1,497	1,587
Total, U. S.	1,879	1,485	1,617	873	881	977	16,408	13,083	15,797

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed. 2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry. 3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. 4/ Largely Pinto beans. 5/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

NOTE: The 1946 estimated production of 15,797,000 bags in the United States is the equivalent of 14,745,000 bags of cleaned beans. The estimated clean-out in the 1946 crop in the first group of States is 2 percent; in the second group of States about 8 percent; in the third group of States about 9 percent; in California about 9 percent, and in the United States as a whole about 7 percent.

Table 14.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946 1/

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested: 1945	Acreage Harvested: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Wis.	7	2	1	768	930	1,100	54	19	11
Minn.	---	4	6	---	950	800	---	38	48
N. Dak.	---	12	15	---	1,200	1,000	---	144	150
Mont.	30	30	29	1,136	1,200	1,200	341	360	348
Idaho	106	153	156	1,171	1,200	1,350	1,285	1,836	2,106
Wyo.	---	2	3	---	1,200	1,250	---	24	38
Colo.	19	23	24	849	900	750	168	207	180
Wash.	176	235	235	1,319	1,160	1,480	2,425	2,726	3,478
Oreg.	16	37	19	1,354	950	1,300	238	352	247
Calif.	---	20	24	---	1,045	1,335	---	209	320
10 States	362	518	512	1,213	1,142	1,353	4,580	5,915	6,926

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

NOTE: The 1946 estimated production of 6,926,000 bags in the United States is the equivalent of 6,296,000 bags of cleaned peas. The estimated clean-out varies in the several States but averages about 9 percent for the United States as a whole.